DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes – July 20, 2012

Committee Members/Alternates in Attendance:

Syed Ali, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
Lynn Baker, Air Resources Board (ARB)
Gabriele Windgasse, Department of Public Health (DPH)
Tom Ineichen, Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB)
Stella McMillin, Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Valerie Mitchell, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Ann Prichard, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
Rebecca Sisco, University of California, Davis
Dave Whitmer, California Agriculture Commissioners and Sealers Association (CACASA)
Brian Larimor, CalRecycle

Visitors in Attendance:

Joshua Adams, Pest Controllers Operators of California
Denise Alder, DPR
Sheryl Beauvais, DPR
Madeline Brattesani, DPR
Melinda Bowman, Valent
Brian Bret, Dow AgroSciences
Henry Buckwalter, FMC Corporation
Angela Csondes, ARB
Nasser Dean, Bayer Crop Science
Amy Duran, DPR
Roberta Firoved, California Rice Commission
B. Ghashgtae, Student
Carlos Gutierrez, DPR
Anne Katten, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation
Afiqur Khan, Western Plant Health Association
Kyle Lawson, Lawson and Associates
Jeanne Martin, DPR
Pat Matteson, DPR
Randy Segawa, DPR
Edgar Vidrio, DPR

1. Introductions and Committee Business – Ann Prichard, Chairperson, DPR

a. About 20 people attended the meeting.

b. No corrections to the minutes of the previous meeting, held on May 18, 2012, were identified.

2. <u>Draft Air Network Report</u> – Randy Segawa and Edgar Vidrio, DPR

Edgar Vidrio presented the 2011 results of the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR's) air monitoring network (AMN). AMN results document low air concentrations for the pesticides and communities monitored. No detected concentrations exceeded DPR's health screening levels for any of the exposure periods (except for acrolein due to non-pesticidal emission sources), indicating low health risk to people in the monitored communities. Seven of the nine pesticides (plus two breakdown products) detected at quantifiable concentrations were either fumigants (1,3-Dichloropropene, chloropicrin, methyl bromide, methyl isothiocyanate) or organophosphate insecticides (chlorpyrifos, diazinon, malathion). Randy Segawa addressed several issues/concerns including possible removal of pesticides (i.e., acrolein) from the AMN list of pesticides monitored. PREC input was requested regarding some uncertainties in the lab analyses, specifically a possible June 2012 detection of methyl iodide in Salinas, California. As mentioned in previous PREC updates, the laboratory had some issues with "carryover" and false positive samples. Therefore, DPR is looking more closely into this detection. On March 2012, methyl iodide was withdrawn from the US market by the registrant and the registrant removed all stocks in California at that time. It is highly unlikely that the lab actually detected the chemical in Salinas.

3. <u>Neonicotinoid Reevaluation</u> – Denise Alder, DPR

DPR initiated the reevaluation of certain pesticide products containing the neonicotinoids: imidacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran and thiamethoxam, on February 26, 2009. The reevaluation is based on adverse effects data submitted by Bayer CropScience for imidacloprid. The adverse effects data included residue studies of imidacloprid use on ornamental plants. Additionally, honey and bumble bee studies were submitted. DPR's evaluation of the adverse effects data noted two critical findings: high levels of imidacloprid in leaves and blossoms of treated plants; and, increases in residue levels over time.

Currently, the reevaluation includes 293 pesticide products and 57 registrants. As additional products are registered, DPR rolls them into the reevaluation. Excluded from the reevaluation were certain products such as those formulated as a gel or impregnated in a strip, termiticides, flea control products combined with rodenticide, pet spot applications, ant and roach baits, premise application for control of nuisance pests, and manufacturing use only products. These types of products were excluded as they are unlikely to move into plants that bloom or be a source of forage for honeybee or pollinators. The list of products included in the reevaluation is available on DPR's Neonicotinoid Reevaluation Web page.

Data Requirements

DPR's data requirements can be broken into two types: field-based studies and acute toxicity studies. DPR is requiring field-based residue analysis in pollen, nectar, and leaves from specific agricultural orchard and row crops grown in specific soil types for each of the four active ingredients.

For products containing imidacloprid, DPR required residue data on citrus, cotton, cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, pome fruits, strawberries. Almonds were initially included in the data requirement. However in 2010, the registrant informed DPR that the use on almonds was minimal, and therefore, they would remove almonds from product labels instead of conducing residue studies. Stone fruits were recently added as a data requirement. For products containing thiamethoxam, DPR is requiring residue data on cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, pome fruits, strawberries. Studies on citrus were recently added. For products containing dinotefuran, DPR is requiring residue data on cotton, cucurbits, and fruiting vegetables. For products containing clothianidin, DPR is requiring residue data on pome fruits.

DPR also required registrants to conduct an acute dietary concentration (LC_{50} study) study on honey bee brood starting with the larval stage through emergence for each of the four active ingredients.

Imidacloprid project status:

Residue field studies:

- Cotton and fruiting vegetable (tomato): Final reports were received May 2011. The data collected did not investigate worse case rates of application. In March of this year, DPR required the registrant to conduct new studies which are more prescriptive. They will investigate maximum label rate and follow the field for two years. DPR received a study protocol two months ago with the studies to begin in March of 2013.
- Citrus: Citrus investigations were conducted at U.C. Riverside in partnership with Bayer CropScience. DPR received the final study reports in May 2011 and April 2012.
- Cucurbit and strawberry: DPR anticipates receiving final study reports in October 2012.
- Pome and stone fruit: DPR received a study protocol in May. The study is to be conducted in April 2013.

Acute toxicity studies:

- The larval acute toxicity study submitted March 2012 is pending scientific evaluation.

Thiamethoxam project status:
Residue field studies:

- Fruiting vegetable (tomato): DPR received the final study report in January 2012.
- Cucurbit: Year-zero prescriptive study underway. Summary data anticipated at the end of 2012.
- Pome fruits & strawberries: The registrant requested a data waiver request due to limited use on these crops.
- Citrus: Registrants are performing initial scoping for site identification. DPR anticipates a protocol to be submitted soon.

Acute toxicity studies:

- The larval acute toxicity study submitted January 2012 is pending scientific evaluation.

Dinotefuran project status:
Residue field studies:

- Cotton: DPR received a study report in March 2012.
- Cucurbits & fruiting vegetables: Registrant submitted existing data which is under review.

Acute toxicity studies:

- In March 2012, the registrant submitted a report on the effects of dinotefuran to hives. The report is pending scientific evaluation.

Clothianidin project status:
Field studies:

- Cucurbit (pumpkin): Year-zero prescriptive study initiated in June 2012. Registrant will provide interim study updates. DPR anticipates receiving a final study report at the end of 2014.

Acute toxicity studies:

- The larval acute toxicity study submitted February 2012 is pending scientific evaluation.

More information can be found at DPR's Neonicotinoid Reevaluation Web page: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/registration/reevaluation/chemicals/neonicotinoids.htm>.

4. Status of Pyrethroid Surface Water Regulations – Mark Pepple, DPR

Mark Pepple reviewed the new pyrethroid surface water regulations that became effective on July 19, 2012. These regulations apply to the outdoor nonagricultural use of 17 pyrethroid pesticides when they are applied by pest control businesses. The 17 pesticides are bifenthrin,

bioallethrin, S-bioallethrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, fenpropathrin, tau-fluvalinate, permethrin, phenothrin, prallethrin, resmethrin, and tetramethrin. Since the initial proposal, the regulations were modified to clarify the definition of "crack and crevice treatment," replace the term "mist" with "aerosol" in the exemptions section, and specify that doors and windows cannot be treated with 2-foot band applications. Other changes emphasized prohibited applications, required "granules" instead of "granule formulations" to be swept off horizontal impervious surfaces, specified that application to the undersides of eaves is the only exception to prohibited applications during rainfall, and required an NPDES permit to be issued for such an application to be exempt. The regulations will reduce the amount of these pesticides that can be applied, including to impervious surfaces where runoff is more likely, and minimize rainfall runoff to protect surface water.

6. <u>Public Comment</u>

DPR received three questions through the internet regarding Ms. Alder's neonicotinoid update. The commenter asked when DPR anticipated concluding the neonicotinoid reevaluation. Denise explained that DPR's reevaluations are iterative and follow the science. DPR is collaborating with U.S. EPA and PMRA Health Canada on this project; therefore, a specific deadline cannot be provided. However, it should be noted that DPR can take a mitigation action at any time that it has sufficient data. DPR does not need to conclude a reevaluation to take a mitigation action. In addition, often during the reevaluation process, registrants voluntarily initiate mitigation through label amendments (i.e., removal of almonds from imidacloprid labels) or best management practices and outreach.

The second question was whether California growers can purchase neonicotinoid treated seeds. DPR currently registers neonicotinoid products intended for seed treatment and the purchase in California of neonicotinoid treated seed is legal.

The third question was whether DPR is folding into its reevaluation emerging science on neonicotinoids. The commenter stated there have been many new studies published in just the past few months with more expected. Ms. Alder replied that it is DPR's goal to keep up with the new science and we communicate with both U.S. EPA and PMRA Health Canada as soon as new information becomes available. Through constant communication with our partners, DPR discusses new research/information to determine whether it helps to further the state of the science.

7. Agenda Items for Next Meeting

No agenda items were suggested.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, September 14, 2012, in the Sierra Hearing Room on the second floor of the Cal/EPA building, located at 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California.

8. Adjourn